

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds—
Your heart and my heart—beat quick at the sight—
Sun-kissed and wind-swept, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorious all its beaute—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rumored and blundered the stripes forever gleam—
Snow-white and red—white—the good forefathers' dream.

Step-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious golden of the day; a shiner through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and from shilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!

Old land and far land and half the world around.
Old Glory bears our glad salute and rippled to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

33D HOME ON SATURDAY

First Large Detachment of Illinoisans to Reach New York May 17 on the Mount Vernon.

Chicago, May 14.—The first large detachment of Thirty-third division (Illinois "own") soldiers to return from Europe is expected in New York on Saturday. The boys are coming on the transport Mount Vernon and the war department gives the number as 118 officers and 4,787 men, including Col. Abel Davis' One Hundred and Twenty-second infantry, formerly the Second Infantry, I. N. G. Colonel Davis' command has a record of gallantry that compares favorably with any unit of its size which fought against German invasion of France. Besides the One Hundred and Twenty-second infantry aboard the Mount Vernon there are the One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth machine gun battalions, recruited here; the Thirty-third division headquarters troops, the One Hundred and Eighth mobile ordnance repair shops, five convalescent detachments and officers of the division and returning units.

BELA KUN WOULD SIGN UP

Hungarian Government Has Not Yet Accepted Invitation to Name Peace Delegates.

Paris, May 14.—The Hungarian government has not yet accepted the invitation to name delegates for the signing of the peace treaty, but it is assumed here that the Bela Kun regime will gladly take advantage of this means of establishing relations with the outside world. Allied representatives at Vienna were directed recently to proceed to Budapest for the presentation of the proposal.

SETS "WELCOME HOME DAY"

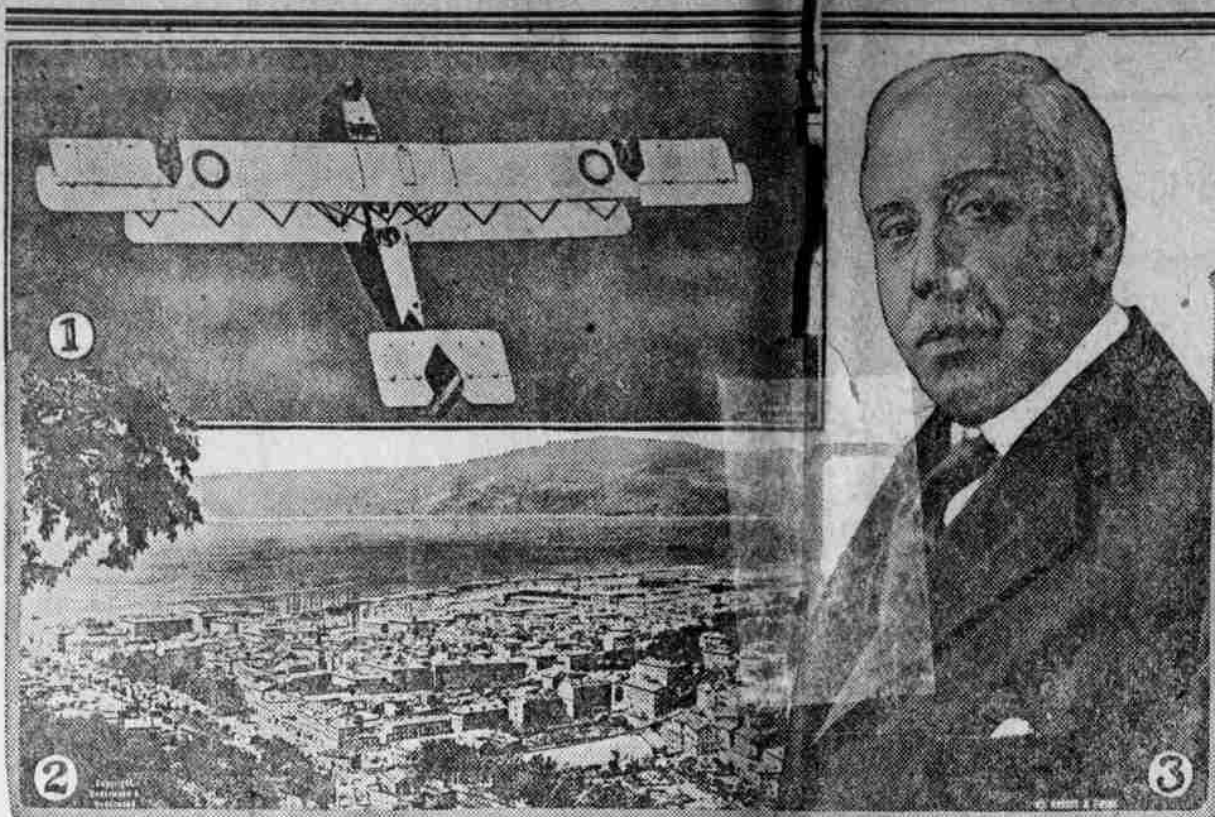
Governor Spruill of Pennsylvania Makes Thursday Legal Holiday to Greet Heroes.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 14.—Governor Spruill approved a resolution passed by the legislature authorizing the governor to declare a legal holiday in Pennsylvania next Thursday to be known as "Welcome Home day." On that day 19,000 men of the Twenty-eighth division will parade in Philadelphia.

NAVY DOUBLES LOAN QUOTA

American Bluejackets Subscribe Over \$25,000,000 While Allotment Is \$12,500,000.

Washington, May 14.—The navy doubled its quota in the Victory Liberty loan campaign. In making this announcement Rear Admiral Cowie, in charge of naval subscriptions, said the indicated total exceeded \$25,000,000, while the allotment fixed for the service ashore and afloat was \$12,500,000.



1—Naval seaplane F-5, in which four navy aviators recently made a nonstop flight of 20 hours and 10 minutes. 2—New photograph of Flume, which probably will go to Italy after 1923. 3—Olyntho de Magalhães, minister from Brazil to France and one of the Brazilian delegates to the peace conference.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germany Considering the Treaty Which Strips Her of Much Land and All Power.

FRANCE WILL BE PROTECTED

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Associates Are Expected to Make Counter Proposals—Allied Council Working on Terms for Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"The time has come when we must settle our account," said Clemenceau, and thereupon he handed to the representatives of Germany what he aptly called a "book"—some 80,000 words of peace terms to which Germany is required to give adherence. When this is done—indeed, whether or not it is done—Germany stands shorn of virtually all of her military and naval power and of more than a million square miles of territory, and economically and financially bound until she has paid for the tremendous damage she wrought in the war.

Whether by intention or by accident, the day was well chosen for the delivery to the Germans of the document so fateful to them and their country. It was May 7, the fourth anniversary of one of their most shocking crimes, the sinking of the Lusitania. The reception of the delegates from Berlin was deliberately cool and the proceedings in the Versailles palace very marked by a stern formality. There was no smallest pretense of cordiality on the part of the representatives of the allied and associated powers, for they felt none. "You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace," were Clemenceau's words, but the peace offered will be as gall and wormwood in the mouths of the Germans.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, replying for the enemy delegation, admitted the utter defeat of Germany, but denied her sole culpability for the war. He intimated plainly that Germany would put in a counter claim for damages because of the loss of life due to the blockade, and that in general she would take her stand on President Wilson's fourteen points in opposing what she might consider oppressive in the treaty. Indeed, it is clear that the Germans intend to pay much more attention to those points than do the allies. What this will avail them is not difficult to forecast. Before getting the treaty they said unofficially that they would sign it, but that Germany never would pay an indemnity, by which they presumably meant penal damages such as Bismarck exacted from France in 1871. The treaty does not call for the payment of an indemnity, as such, but the Germans may so consider some of the items of reparation. In any event, their refusal to sign, or their failure to carry out the terms of the pact, has been or will be provided for in the plans of the economic commission of the allies. Possibly the military will have something to say and do, also.

M. Clemenceau informed the Germans that they would be allowed fifteen days in which to make inquiries or "observations," in writing, to which the allied council will make reply, after which the council will determine the time within which the Germans must give a final answer. As soon as the ceremony in the Versailles palace was over Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau dispatched a copy of the treaty by a special courier to Berlin for the consideration of the German cabinet and assembly.

The Germans maintained an arrogant air during the proceedings Wednesday, and it was noted that though M. Clemenceau stood while addressing them, Von Brockdorff-Rantzau remained seated when he replied. This, and the tone of some of his utterances made the allied representatives rather indignant.

The correspondent of a Berlin paper predicted that the German delegates in each case where it was considered necessary would present a carefully formulated counterproposal stating the maximum they were willing to concede. Many of these, he said, were already drawn up, and the Germans would "show the utmost consideration for the enemy's standpoint." He asserted it would be particularly difficult for Germany to yield to the demand for the delivering up of the Germans held guilty of being the instigators of the war.

This clause, which calls for the trial of the former kaiser, was incorporated in the treaty at the last moment. Other matters which were put in last week included the disposition of the German colonies, as follows:

Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and Nauru—The mandate shall be held by Australia.

Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British empire.

The German Pacific Islands north of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan.

Marshal Foch persisted to the last in his demand that France should be guaranteed in some way against future armed attack by Germany. It was reported that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George gave him measurable satisfaction by promising to ask congress and parliament, respectively, to authorize an open agreement that the United States and Great Britain would go instantly to the aid of France if she were attacked. However, if the terms of the treaty as written are carried out, Germany will have very little left with which to carry on military enterprises. She couldn't get far with an army of 100,000 men, a puny navy, no submarines and no armed planes, and with the fortifications of Helgoland and the Rhine valley demolished.

Belgium having been given satisfaction as to the parts of the treaty which didn't suit her at first, the only one of the allied and associated nations that still held out against the pact was China. The cabinet at Peking, it was said, had instructed the Chinese delegates not to sign any treaty that transferred to Japan the former German rights in Shantung. Japan's victory in the allied council has greatly stirred China and there is danger of anti-foreign outbreaks there.

Press comment on the treaty, which indicates or forms public opinion, is varied. The German papers, of course, denounce many of the terms as brutal and impossible of acceptance. Those of France praise the pact rather faintly. In England some journals commend the treaty highly and others condemn it. The American press generally looks on the peace terms as satisfactory.

No sooner had the German treaty been handed to the Hun delegates than the council of four began consideration of the program for the presentation of peace terms to the representatives of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. These treaties, which already were partly drawn up, more immediately concern Italy, and the return of the Italian delegates, who were in time for the ceremony on Wednesday, made it possible to go ahead speedily. Premier Orlando and his associates went back to Paris at the request of the other members of the conference and after a plan was formulated for the disposition of Flume. It was proposed that the city should be under international control until 1923 and should then be given to Italy. In the meantime Jugo-Slavs shall construct for itself a port a little to the south of Flume, with railroad connection with Agram and other cities. It was understood that Italy was prepared to sacrifice some of her claims on the Dalmatian coast. It was believed in Paris that President Wilson would consent to some such compromise, for the strength of the Jugo-

Slavs' contention lay in their need of a port on the Adriatic.

Latest reports of the operations of the bolsheviks were that they were beginning an attack in great strength against Vilna, capital of Lithuania, which had been captured by the Poles. The city was under heavy artillery fire. The allies in northern Russia had several successes against the reds and believed the crisis along the Dvina river had passed. The American railway detachment recently sent there had its first engagement with the bolsheviks and helped in the capture of a town, losing one officer.

Dispatches concerning Hungary have been conflicting. From Vienna came the word that the communist government of Bela Kun had surrendered unconditionally, but this was not wholly confirmed. Anyhow, the communists were being hard pressed by the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian troops, which were surrounding Budapest. Copenhagen advices were that they had refused armistice terms offered by the Roumanians and decided to fight to a finish.

The collapse of the soviet government of Bavaria apparently was complete, and was followed by the wholesale slaughter of Spartacists and suspects, the excesses of the victors in Munich being about as bad as had been those of the reds while they were in control. The German government troops were aided by some 8,000 Austrians in regaining the city.

President Wilson last week issued his call for an extra session of congress, summoning the law-makers to meet on May 19—an earlier date than had been expected. He cannot be in Washington for the opening of the session, owing to the work still to be done in Paris. The Republicans, who will control both houses, are busy preparing their program. The house must hurry through a lot of appropriation bills and in the senate will be staged the great debate over the peace treaty, and especially the covenant of the league of nations. It is predicted that the senate will give the entire treaty its approval, though many of the members will argue long and earnestly against the league covenant as it stands. The supporters of the league undoubtedly will have the immense assistance of addresses by the president, who will return in time to take the field in championship of the great international union with whose formation he has had so much to do.

Secretary Baker says the millionth American soldier leaves France for home this week, and it is certain that all of them will be returned before long, barring unforeseen complications. However, it is apparent that we will continue to be represented in the allied expedition in Siberia, for the war department is recruiting 8,000 volunteers for that service to relieve those now there, and the first 1,000 already have started.

The American Legion, in process of organization by veterans of the great war, opened a caucus in St. Louis with a thousand delegates present and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the chair. The first sessions developed a decided dissension between the National Guard and the regular army. The feelings of the former were voiced by Col. Bennet Clark, son of Champ Clark, in the National Guard convention, when he declared that the regular army "must be smashed." However, he is fighting against the effort to have regular army men excluded from the Legion. Some of the Southern delegates were working hard against the admission of negroes to membership.

Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, whom the Americans of Irish blood sent across to work for a "free Ireland," have succeeded in arousing the resentment of the British against what many of them say is the unwarranted interference of the United States in a matter that does not concern it. The delegation, visiting in Ireland, was feted and escorted by Sinn Fein leaders and at the same time, according to hostile journals, was openly boasting that it has received strong encouragement from President Wilson and that Lloyd George would receive it on its return to Paris.



By Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-son should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been built on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



(Copyright, 1917, by W. D. Nesbit.)

"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America." They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

J. W. Surey vs. C. M. Tallant, et al
No. 16946

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County Tennessee.
In this cause, it appears by affidavit that defendant C. M. Tallant is a non resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and so original attachment having been levied upon his property and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commencing the day of the 6th day of June 1919, and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 10th day of May 1919
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
May, 10 17-24-31 1919

Worth Knowing.
The post office has no special department for handling letters marked "In Haste."—Kansas City Journal.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO R. M. GUDGER AND HAT
TIE G. GUDGER

J. Albert Robbins vs. B. M. Gudger et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16607

In this cause, it appearing from the full filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, B. M. Gudger and wife Hattie G. Gudger, are justly indebted to J. Albert Robbins the complainant and that they are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing Ex Parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3rd day of May 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.
O. L. White, Atty.
May 8 10 17 24 1919
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